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PROGRAMMES RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION
ON PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Report prepared by the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian
and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan

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Introduction

The people of Afghanistan and the international community at large face a major challenge and responsibility in rebuilding a nation that has endured one of the most tragic and lengthy conflicts of modern times. During the past nine years, more than five million people are reported to have fled their country to seek asylum in neighbouring or distant lands. More than two million people are estimated to have been displaced within Afghanistan. Most of them continue to live under extremely difficult conditions with little access to security or employment opportunities. The repatriation of these millions of uprooted people will be one of the world's largest operations of its kind involving the resettlement of some 45% of the country's total population.

The years of fighting have caused not only the death of almost a million people but have also resulted in the permanent disablement of tens of thousands. The rural population - some 8 million - who chose not to leave their homes during the war, have suffered considerable hardship from the extensive destruction and devastation of the rural infrastructure and of essential services. Already before the war, Afghanistan was one of the poorest, least developed countries in the world. Its meagre infrastructure and services were beginning to be expanded and progress seemed feasible. During the seventies, the country was virtually self-sufficient and food production and the economy were growing with increasing agricultural and natural gas exports. However, the nine years of war have not only brought this progress to an end but today, the physical infrastructure of the country, its services and the agricultural sector with its supporting irrigation networks - the backbone of the country's economy - lie in ruins.

The signing of the Geneva Accords on 14 April 1988 signalled an opportunity for the international community to embark on a major co-operative and co-ordinated effort to bring humanitarian relief and economic recovery to the people of Afghanistan. The Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed, on 11 May 1988, a Co-ordinator for all activities of the United Nations system in respect of humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan.

Following the establishment of an office in Geneva and after extensive technical consultations with the United Nations agencies expected to participate in the relief and recovery effort, as well as with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LRCSS), the Co-ordinator led an inter-agency mission to the region at the end of May 1988 which, inter alia, provided for an opportunity for discussions with the Governments of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Appeal by the Secretary-General

Following the Co-ordinator's mission, the Secretary-General launched his Appeal in New York on 10 June 1988. It was based on the Co-ordinator's first report and amounted to US\$ 1.166 billion for the initial 18 months relief and rehabilitation phase.

Update on the Activities of the Office of the Co-ordinator

Following an initial inter-agency consultation under the aegis of the Co-ordinator's Office in May this year, a second full inter-agency meeting was convened in Geneva on 14 July 1988 and was attended by representatives of no less than twenty agencies, including not only United Nations organizations, but also the ICRC, LRCS, ICM as well as the newly-established NGO ACBAR - the Agency Co-ordinating Body for Afghan Relief - based in Peshawar. These consultations have been followed by monthly inter-agency working group meetings in Geneva involving the lead agencies in the initial relief and rehabilitation phase, namely the FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO with wider inter-agency consultations every second or third month.

The prolific deployment of mines has been one of the most damaging aspects of the nine years of conflict in Afghanistan. The uncharted presence of mines is likely to be the most significant threat not only to the personal safety of Afghans for years to come but will adversely affect prospects for economic recovery and efforts for relief. As the special task of mine-clearance does not fall under the mandate of any other international agency, the Co-ordinator's Office has assumed the responsibility of developing programmes of specialized training to Afghans in mine-clearance, as well as mass public information and education in mine-recognition and avoidance. To this end, with the active participation and support of interested countries, the Office of the Co-ordinator has fielded an initial exploratory mission to Pakistan and intends to follow up with a multinational mission of experts early in October 1988 with a view to formulating a comprehensive mine-clearance training, public information and education programme.

The large number of disabled persons amongst the Afghan population, particularly those suffering from war-related injuries, and the need for a comprehensive plan for their treatment and rehabilitation urgently calls for co-ordinated approach to the problem. In response to this need, the Office of the Co-ordinator has established a Committee on Actions for Disabled Afghans as the focal point for all activities for disabled persons under the Secretary-General's Appeal for humanitarian and economic assistance for Afghanistan. With the endorsement of the Secretary-General, the first meeting of the Committee took place in Geneva on 1 September 1988 under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for the promotion of the United Nations' Decade of Disabled Persons 1983-1992. This Committee is expected to compile and disseminate information on the situation of disabled Afghans as well as to formulate and present to the Office of the Co-ordinator a master plan for their care, rehabilitation and social integration.

The continuing conflict and fluid political situation within Afghanistan has inevitably obstructed an early return of refugee populations from neighbouring Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. In particular, these conditions have hampered United Nations system access to, and mobility within, Afghanistan. As direct physical assessment of conditions and needs within the country remains an essential first measure towards the development of an appropriate and effective response by the international community, the Office of the Co-ordinator has initiated, in consultation with the governments of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as local authorities established within the country, preparations for the fielding of a series of assessment missions. The first such mission, comprising

representatives of the Office of the Co-ordinator, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and UNDP, was fielded from Kabul to Herat and areas around the city in late August and early September 1988. The mission has identified a preliminary package of assistance for relief programmes in areas in the Herat region, both within and outside the administrative control of the Government of Afghanistan. Extensive consultations and preparations continue with respect to the fielding of other missions from the Islamic Republic of Iran and from Pakistan into Afghanistan.

As an initial and significant step towards the establishment of an information system for humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan, the Office of the Co-ordinator has issued its First Consolidated Report in September 1988. It is not the purpose of this document to cover the whole range of information and data provided in the Report. At the same time, notwithstanding the enormous problems of access and physical assessment of needs within the country, it has been possible to undertake a preliminary identification of some 100 project areas for consideration by potential donors with a view to increasing the pledges and contributions already in hand. From these, allocations have already been made in addition to those specifically earmarked for the UNHCR/WFP voluntary repatriation programme, for a management services project to be implemented by FAO to facilitate the acquisition and delivery of agricultural inputs into Afghanistan, as well as for a UNDP project, to be implemented through a voluntary agency, on agricultural research, especially into seeds. A pilot project on seed distribution within Afghanistan to be implemented by voluntary agencies through agreements with UNHCR is also underway. Additional projects are anticipated for the provision of agricultural inputs for the 1988/1989 crop season in selected areas in Afghanistan, as well as rural development activities focusing on the rehabilitation and repair of irrigation networks and the establishment of an NGO support unit and planning and co-ordination facility.

Mobilization of Resources

Pursuant to the Secretary-General's Appeal of 10 June 1983, an Emergency Trust Fund Account for Afghanistan was opened on 24 June 1988.

The donors' response has been prompt and encouraging. A number of donor countries announced initial contributions to enable the Co-ordinator and the United Nations agencies involved to meet the initial priority needs estimated at some US\$ 25 million.

The first opportunity for donor pledges to be announced came on 14 June 1988 at a donor consultation in New York. At that time, nine countries announced contributions totalling US\$ 33.9 million. Intense fund-raising activities by the Office of the Co-ordinator took place during the months of June and July, including visits by the Co-ordinator to the EEC, France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the USSR and the USA.

These initiatives have brought the total response of the donor community as at August 1988 close to US\$ 100 million. The Co-ordinator has been particularly heartened by encouraging indications of additional contributions from the EEC, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the USSR. The status of donor pledges and actual cash receipts for both earmarked as well as unearmarked activities are indicated in the following table.

Contributions Pledged for Programmes relating to Afghanistan
(in thousands: US dollar exchange rates as of August 1988)

Donor Country	Total pledges US dollars	Earmarked Agencies/NGO's US dollars	Unearmarked US dollars
Australia	16,260.0 a/	16,260.0	-
Austria	500.0 b/	500.0	
Canada	813.0	691.0	122.0
Denmark	1,109.8 *	-	1,109.8
Finland	948.2 *	948.2	-
France	16,393.4	11,232.4	5,161.0 g/
Italy	14,000.0 * g/	13,000.0	1,000.0 *
Netherlands	2,381.0	-	2,381.0
Norway	923.7 *	692.8	230.9
Sweden	6,745.4 g/	-	6,745.4
Switzerland	1,398.6	699.3	699.3
United Kingdom	18,587.3	18,587.3	-
United States	16,705.0 f/	16,705.0	-
Total Pledges	96,765.4	79,316.0	17,449.4
Cash received /transferred through the Trust Fund	3,981.8 *	1,641.0 *	2,340.8 *

Notes:

* cash received as of 15 September 1988

a/ While not specifically earmarked, the government expects that the funds would be used "predominantly to provide food" and to be channelled through international organisations and Australian NGO's.

b/ Pledge of 3,000 metric tons of cereals through WFP.

g/ Of the first Ffr. 17.0 million out of the total pledge, the government earmarked Ffr 11.5 million. Thus Ffr 5.5 million or 32 per cent of the first instalment is unearmarked. While the government has not pronounced itself on the disposition of the balance of the pledge, the Co-ordinator has for the time being assumed this same proportion of unearmarked funds for the remaining balance.

d/ Official government notification is expected on the balance due of US\$13 million.

e/ Earmarked for financing the Office of the Co-ordinator up to US\$2.0 million.

f/ Value of pledged contributions of 80,000 metric tons of wheat, and 3,000 metric tons of dried milk, and related transportation costs.

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

During the first 18 months of the relief and rehabilitation programme, a major effort will be in the repatriation of refugees and the resettlement of the displaced population. Economic activities will also have to be rejuvenated and infrastructure rebuilt. Besides physical construction, there will be an urgent need for the training of manpower and rebuilding of institutions.

While emphasizing repatriation and relief, a pronounced effort will also be made in rehabilitation. The reconstruction strategy provides for essential supplies at the outset and a recovery effort commenced simultaneously but carried forward for at least five years. Agricultural recovery, through the provision of support services, the rebuilding and upgrading of the physical infrastructure, better utilization of capacity, reliance on indigenous talents and resources, human resource development, the gradual restoration of public services and decentralized planning and implementation are the cornerstones of this strategy.

Given the current knowledge about Afghan economic conditions and uncertain prospects for the restoration of peaceful conditions, it is difficult to prepare the blueprint for a relief and rehabilitation programme at the start. It is necessary to make some judgment on what needs to be done and how such resources are to be mobilized. This judgment was made in the Secretary-General's Appeal and the following list of short project descriptions is largely derived from the Appeal. In this an attempt has been made to provide, in the form of project profiles, an idea of the various activities envisaged for the initial period.

Projects have been conceived with a high degree of decentralized planning and implementation. Assistance to central ministries, therefore, has been thought of only as evolving over time. Cost estimates are based on past experience and relevant data for similarly situated countries. Allowance has been made for the landlocked situation of Afghanistan, especially with respect to transportation costs. Project ideas have flowed from past knowledge and a growing perception of war damage. They will be modified as an actual assessment of the situation in the field is made. It is likely that new projects will have to be considered in preference to, or in modification of, some of the activities identified in this document.

I. DE-MINING

The presence of a large number of mines is bound to affect the prospects of economic recovery. For example, fields will not be tilled, access to pasture and fuelwood areas will be inhibited, transport and marketing of agricultural produce will suffer. Unless the mine problem is addressed forthwith, the human as well as the economic losses for the rural population will be great.

Several governments have expressed interest in supporting the Co-ordinator's efforts in this formidable task and consultations are being held to plan a co-ordinated de-mining operation. The objectives are initially to train Afghan volunteers to deal effectively and safely with mines and other ordnance in Afghanistan; to develop training programmes for Afghan refugees

through the training of Afghan trainers in the dangers of mines and simple methods of de-mining; to develop an information programme comprising posters and other audio-visual aids on the different types of mines and the safety measures to be taken to avoid harm.

Preliminary activities estimated at: US\$ 9.00 million

II: VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION PROGRAMME

The timing and full scope of voluntary repatriation from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan to Afghanistan cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty at this time. It is, however, still possible that limited movements could already occur this year while much larger groups might decide to leave after the winter. In planning and preparing for voluntary repatriation, the following considerations have been taken into account:

- (i) At least initially, repatriation movements will be spontaneous and will be based on the refugees' own assessment of security conditions in their places of origin. This entails the pre-positioning of relief items and food.
- (ii) Assistance will follow the refugees and in principle, will be distributed inside Afghanistan and also benefit displaced persons and others in need.
- (iii) Assistance will be predicated on needs which may vary from one region to another.

1. Purchase of Equipment/Fixed Costs

This project is to ensure the provision, depending on assessed needs, of all supplies, equipment and commodities related to the movement of returnees and material in the repatriation relief programme.

US\$11.00 million

2. Domestic needs/household support

Such items as quilts, plastic buckets and portable stoves will be distributed under the project to those in need during the repatriation/relief programme upon confirmation/assessment of needs.

US\$5.00 million

3. Water

The project will ensure that all persons in need are provided with an adequate water supply either en route to or in their village of origin including also structural repairs in potable water supply systems, irrigation networks, etc.

US\$3.00 million

4. Health

The project will ensure adequate provision of health services en route or in the village of origin including supply of such items as emergency medical kits, health posts or ambulances according to recognized needs.

US\$8.00 million

5. Shelter/Other infrastructure

According to needs, temporary shelter for returnees will be provided as well as facilities for storage and administrative purposes. The project will also meet costs relating to rehabilitation of dwellings, land and improvement of access roads.

US\$22.00 million

6. Transport of returnees and related supplies

The project will, as necessary, meet additional non-food costs relating to the transport of returnees and supplies.

US\$163.20 million

7. Operational Support

To establish the essential infrastructure including communications, personnel, accommodation, transport facilities to ensure that returnee movements are fully monitored and that all needs relating to protection and assistance are met in the repatriation/relief programme.

US\$ 13.20 million

Sector sub-total: US\$ 225.40 million

III. FOOD AID AND RELATED LOGISTICAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

Comparatively little movement of refugees or displaced persons returning to their home villages is expected during the last remaining months of 1988. However, during the second quarter of 1989, substantial movements may take place assuming there is some decrease in security risks. Prepositioning of food commodities in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan should ensure mobilization and distribution at short notice.

Food-for-work schemes will assist returnees in their home villages to move towards self-reliance in agriculture and to repair and restore the community infrastructure. The vulnerable group feeding programme will provide children, aged, sick and disabled persons with food aid, including wheat, edible oil and dried skimmed milk.

1. Food aid for returnees

This project will provide an adequate food supply, including transport costs, both for emergency purposes and relief to facilitate the integration of returnees, internally-displaced persons and severely affected local populations in transit to or already in their region of origin.

A total requirement for returnees of 610,200 metric tons is foreseen.

US\$ 239.50 million

2. Food for work

These projects will cover a wide range of activities in agriculture and rural development and rehabilitation. Food aid could also help support vocational training in crafts, trade, health and education.

WFP will co-operate closely with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in designing, overseeing and providing major non-food inputs to activities which it supports through food for work.

It is estimated that the food requirement for these activities will be 162,500 metric tons.

US\$ 80.00 million

3. Vulnerable group feeding project

This project, totalling 12.3 metric tons of food aid, will benefit pregnant and nursing women as well as pre-school age children.

US\$ 6.10 million

4. Food aid to school children

A limited school feeding programme of 12.6 metric tons of food aid is proposed for immediate assistance in villages where the massive return of refugees and displaced persons may result in the ad hoc creation of schools.

US\$ 6.30 million

5. Operational support

The project will cover personnel requirements, material, equipment and running costs in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan and in Afghanistan in support of food aid programmes for returnees, food for work, vulnerable groups and school feeding.

US\$ 3.50 million

Sector sub-total US\$335.40 million

United Nations logistic and transport operation (UNILOG)

UNILOG will ensure the regular availability of transport and storage capacities for United Nations and other agencies to fulfill their responsibilities concerning relief and rehabilitation programmes related to Afghanistan, through the use of commercial transport facilities and its own modest trucking fleet.

US\$ 29.00 million

IV. AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

There appears to be enough food from domestic production and some imports to sustain the existing population inside Afghanistan. Wheat will have to be imported as returnees will alter the balance of food availability. As for irrigation requirements, there are three types of water management systems: major infrastructure projects, traditional canal systems and the underground Karezes. War damage, lack of maintenance and neglect have severely reduced the effectiveness of all three systems.

Wheat seed requires to be replaced since the variety commonly used in Afghanistan for the past 15 years has lost part of its genetic potential. At present about 120,000 tons of urea are being produced. While domestic production of urea is probably sufficient, DAP (white fertilizer) is scarce and will have to be imported.

To increase farm power, priority must be given to rebuilding the oxen population while limited scope for tractor or motorised tiller imports may exist where some mechanized agriculture has already been introduced. Despite a shortage of farming implements to meet the needs of returnees, most farm implements could be manufactured locally with appropriate tools and equipment. Likewise the rebuilding of livestock should be given priority and veterinary services provided to maintain the existing livestock population.

Initial agricultural services should focus on enabling farmers to achieve food self-sufficiency. The upgrading of storage facilities needs to be given high priority since food security stocks will be essential. In view of the prevailing instability, institutional weaknesses and limited human resources available in the country, it would be prudent to concentrate rural development activities at the grass-roots level.

Extensive damage to forest cover is reported in many parts of the country and forestry-related facilities and infrastructures have also been destroyed.

Agriculture Sub-Sector

1. Supply of Seeds Project

Supply of wheat seed will be required in excess of the normal deficit as abandoned land is brought under cultivation. A manageable level of imports will be 25,000 tons a year for two years.

Cotton seed demand is projected at 2,500 tons a year in the first two years.

Vegetable seeds at the rate of 500 tons a year are projected for the relief-rehabilitation period.

Technical assistance may be necessary to set up institutions for procurement and supply of seeds. NGOs can be used for this purpose on a limited scale. Small financial needs can be met from the seeds project.

Commodity Requirements

US\$29.5 million

Note: Under UNHCR's repatriation programme there is a provision of US\$ 4.8 million for agricultural inputs.

2. Supply of Fertilizers Project

In the first two years, annual import of urea will be at the rate of 25,000 tons. Domestic production can increase only marginally while consumption will go up by 10% per year.

Phosphatic fertilizer is entirely imported. Demand is likely to increase at the rate of 10% a year. Import need for the first two seasons will be 50,000 tons a year.

Commodity Requirements US\$34.00 million

3. Animal Vaccine Supply Project

For the first two seasons a special programme for import worth \$1.5 million has been planned.

Commodity Requirements US\$1.5 million

4. Animal Feed Supply Project

Since many herds will return with the refugees, it will be necessary to augment natural supplies with some special imports of animal foodstuffs in the first two seasons.

Commodity Requirements US\$2.5 million

5. Farm Implements Supply Project

As returning refugees and displaced persons are settled they will need farm tools to get back to productive work. Implements are domestically produced but a sudden large demand may necessitate some imports. Each farm unit will be provided a grant for half the estimated costs of a full package of tools and supplies.

Commodity Requirements US\$75.00 million

6. Supply of Draught Animals Project

The loss of draught animals is substantial. The returning refugees and displaced people who abandoned farming will need help in this respect. For one million abandoned hectares of arable land, the draught animals needed are about 63,000 pairs of oxen. Although needed in the first two seasons, they may not be available at such short notice and only limited imports can be made from neighbouring countries. Thus, the programme for replenishment of draught animals will be a continuing operation beyond the initial 18-month period for the commitment of funds. Small tractors will also be provided.

Commodity Requirements US\$22.00 million

7. Agricultural Credit Project

Technical assistance will be provided for (i) institutional staff training, (ii) formulation and implementation of lending policy, (iii) improvement of management, (iv) supervision of credit operations, and (v) handling of outstanding loans.

Financing will be provided for short as well as medium-term credit operations.

Technical Assistance (TA)	US\$ 1.00 million
Capital Assistance (CA)	US\$ 10.00 million.

8. Seeds Production, Certification, Distribution and Storage Project

TA is for (i) improvement in the management and possible re-structuring of the Afghan Improved Seed Enterprise Company; (ii) introduction of a contract seed growers' system; (iii) setting up seed certification, and (iv) management of the seed storage system.

CA is for (i) development of seed farms and contract growers to an annual supply of 20,000 tons of wheat seed and 6,000 tons of cotton seed; (ii) establishing seed processing, cleaning and certification facilities, and (iii) providing storage facilities for seeds by rehabilitating existing warehouses and constructing new ones.

TA	US\$0.50 million
CA	US\$7.00 million

9. Fertilizer Distribution and Storage Project

TA is for (i) better management of the Afghan Fertiliser Company; (ii) systematising procurement and distribution, (iii) planning of rehabilitation and development of storage facilities, and (iv) staff training.

CA will provide for (i) construction of storage facilities for about 140,000 tons (present capacity is 60,000), (ii) setting up a network of distribution outlets.

TA	US\$ 0.50 million
CA	US\$12.00 million

10. Veterinary Services and Animal Health and Establishment of 75 Field Clinics Project

TA will assist: (i) a system for identifying and reporting on diseases and management of disease control; (ii) training of personnel; (iii) planning a field clinic network; and (iv) management of field diagnostic laboratories.

CA will cover: (i) operation of vaccination and diagnostic programmes; (ii) production and distribution of vaccines;

(iii) rehabilitation and expansion of field diagnostic laboratories; and
(iv) establishment of 75 field clinics in areas with concentrations of livestock population.

TA	US\$1.00 million
CA	US\$5.00 million

11. Tree Crops Plantation - Orchards & Nurseries Development Project

TA will cover: (i) reactivation of the Kabul Forest Institute; (ii) nursery development in regional centres; (iii) training of forestry personnel and extension agents; and (iv) strengthening of the planning capability of the Agriculture Ministry in the Forestry sub-sector.

CA will provide for: (i) undertaking a crash plantation programme across the country; (ii) watershed management works; (iii) rehabilitation and establishment of nurseries for fast-growing species of trees and fruit trees; and (iv) orchard rehabilitation and development.

TA	US\$1.00 million
CA	US\$5.00 million

12. Agricultural Extension Service - Expansion & Training Project

TA will: (i) train extension agents; and (ii) provide trainers and training materials to institutions with training capability.

CA will: (i) rehabilitate training facilities; (ii) provide logistic support to extension agents; and (iii) establish additional training centres.

TA	US\$1.00 million
CA	US\$3.00 million

13. Food Procurement & Storage Project

TA will assist the Department of Food Procurement in: (i) handling large imports; (ii) setting up a distribution system; (iii) establishing a domestic procurement operation; and (iv) organizing an inventory control and accounting system.

CA will: (i) rehabilitate existing food storage capacity of 300,000 tons; (ii) set up new capacity of 150,000 tons especially in deficit areas; and (iii) provide logistic support for food operations.

TA	US\$0.50 million
CA	US\$6.00 million

14. Production of Livestock - TA Project

This will essentially be a programme for improvement of the quality of breeding bulls and artificial insemination.

TA	US\$1.00 million
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15. Applied Agricultural Research Project

Technical assistance project for: (i) improvement of research capability in wheat, cotton, fruits and vegetables in particular; and (ii) study of the crop/water relationship. It will involve eventual support to the Agricultural Research Institute & Raisin Institute as well as the provision of fellowships.

TA US\$1.00 million

16. Maintenance of Agricultural Machinery Project

Technical assistance for: (i) training of maintenance staff; (ii) establishing a system of procurement, stock control and provision of spares for agricultural machinery; (iii) setting up of regional service centres or strengthening existing ones; and (iv) at a later stage assisting the Agricultural Machinery Service Company to become a commercial entity under the Agricultural Development Bank.

TA US\$0.50 million

17. Planning & Implementation Capability of Agriculture Ministry: TA Project

Technical assistance to the Ministry may begin on a small-scale and be increased as central authority is re-established. Assistance will include: (i) setting up of a project appraisal and monitoring unit; (ii) preparation of sector plans and policies; (iii) collection, analysis and dissemination of agricultural data; and (iv) training of selected staff in planning and monitoring functions.

TA US\$0.50 million

Sub-Sector total: US\$ 221.00 million

Irrigation Sub-Sector

1. Rehabilitation of Traditional & Modern Irrigation Systems Project

TA will cover: (i) planning, designing and monitoring of rehabilitation works; (ii) at a later stage assistance to the Ministry of Water & Power to strengthen its capacity for planning irrigation works and effective water use; and (iii) training of personnel in rehabilitation and maintenance works.

CA will provide for: (i) rehabilitation and reconstruction of traditional irrigation systems mainly involving human labour; and (ii) repair of head works and channels of limited modern irrigation systems. Part of the labour cost will be covered under Food-for-Work programmes for which an over-all WFP aid of US\$ 80.0 million is foreseen during the relief and rehabilitation phase.

TA US\$ 1.10 million
CA US\$15.00 million

2. Drainage of Helmand Project Area and Maintenance of the Irrigation System Project

The project has two components: (i) the existing network of channels, drains and structures which is in dire need of maintenance works; and (ii) drainage which needs to be provided for about 50,000 hectares of the project area. Project-tied technical assistance will be needed.

CA US\$15.00 million

3. Gawargan Chardara Irrigation Project

This project will: (i) provide pump irrigation from the Kunduz River to about 3,500 hectares of land; and (ii) improve technical irrigation over 22,000 hectares. It will also result in generation of hydropower of 1.6 MW. Project-tied technical assistance will be required. It is to be noted that the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been involved in the project in the past.

CA US\$5.00 million

4. Kajakai Spillway Gates Project

This project involves: (i) construction of 8 steel gates on existing Kajakai Dam; and (ii) downstream civil works for irrigation of 48,000 hectares. Project-tied technical assistance will be necessary. Part of the civil works was completed earlier and steel gates arrived on site under an ADB project which has not been operational for years.

CA US\$5.00 million

5. Khanabad Irrigation Project

This project involves: (i) construction of a diversion weir; and (ii) construction of lined channels to irrigate 40,000 hectares of land. It will also result in hydropower generation of 16.5 MW. Project-tied technical assistance will be needed. Under World Bank financing 90% of project works were completed earlier.

CA US\$8.00 million

6. Studies & Designs for New Irrigation Projects

Out of about 4 million hectares of land under plough, only 40% is irrigated mostly under unreliable traditional irrigation systems. There are possibilities for improvement both through flow water irrigation and utilisation of ground water resources.

This project will: (i) identify and design new projects for flow irrigation; (ii) undertake ground water survey and a programme of tube-well sinking; and (iii) implementation of new irrigation projects.

CA US\$4.00 million

Sub-sector total: US\$ 53.1 million

Rural Development Sub-Sector

1. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Rural Infrastructure Project

This project is essentially intended for reconstruction of the devastated country-side. It will involve (i) reconstruction of feeder roads, bridges and protective walls, (ii) rehabilitation of traditional small irrigation systems, reinforcement of banks and intakes of small irrigation canals or streams, (iii) reconstruction of public buildings, e.g. markets, warehouses, community centres, mosques, offices, etc. This project will be implemented in close coordination with the Food-For-Work Programmes for which WFP has sought an allocation of \$80.00 million in the relief and rehabilitation phase.

The project will entail technical assistance in terms of (i) organising and training construction teams, (ii) mobilizing of labour under food-for-work programmes, (iii) planning and designing civil works, (iv) setting up or reorganising regional workshops and supply centres.

Technical assistance may be provided to local or provincial authorities as well as to the Rural Development Department.

TA	US\$ 1.00 million
CA	US\$ 50.00 million

2. Rural Development Training Centre Project

There will be both technical and capital assistance. Capital assistance will reconstruct and expand the physical facilities of the Centre to train 50 to 100 trainees per term. Technical assistance will provide training materials and equipment, trainers and fellowships.

TA	US\$0.50 million
CA	US\$1.00 million

3. Upgrading of Rural Development Central Workshop and Establishment of Regional Workshops Project

The Kabul Central Workshop will be rehabilitated and Regional Workshops established. Technical assistance will be needed to design the workshops, train the staff and develop a system of maintenance of equipment.

TA	US\$ 0.50 million
CA	US\$ 3.00 million

4. Ghazni Wardak Integrated Rural Development Project

This project, originally identified by the World Bank and IFAD, will consist of (i) rural infrastructure works including feeder roads, bridges and village water supply systems, (ii) agricultural investment and surveys, credit operation, cadastral survey as well as veterinary and livestock services. The project will be initiated in the relief/rehabilitation phase and completed later.

CA	US\$2.00 million
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Sub-sector total: US\$ 58.00 million
Sector sub-total: US\$ 332.10 million

V. HEALTH SECTOR

The health status of the population in Afghanistan is the same as that of any least developed country. High rates of infant, under-five child and maternal mortality, malnutrition and a high incidence of communicable diseases present depressing health indices. Malaria, diarrhoeal and respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis and eye diseases, are major health problems. Safe drinking water is available to a very small percentage of the population. The war years have added the additional burden of the disabled. Health manpower has been severely depleted, either due to interruption of training programmes or the departure of trained manpower. The actual distribution of health infrastructure and manpower favours urban areas. Existing public health facilities in rural areas are critically understaffed. Severe shortage of medical supplies and equipment has added to the low efficiency of these services.

The incidence of malaria has reached epidemic level in many areas of the country, particularly in those to which the majority of refugees and internally-displaced persons are expected to return. Incidence of tuberculosis amongst the Afghan population is one of the highest in the world. The implementation of an effective tuberculosis treatment programme will pose organizational problems because of the basic requirements of tuberculosis control.

With regard to diarrhoeal diseases, the situation is complex because it involves deep-rooted cultural and behavioural factors in addition to poor sanitation, inadequacy of health facilities and trained medical personnel. The incidence of eye diseases leading to blindness is known to be high.

The severity and extent of disability, mainly caused by the armed conflict will be a problem requiring years of medical care and assistance. In the initial phases, the needs of the wounded and amputees will require priority assistance.

Immunization programmes have either broken down or have at best been very patchy except for Kabul and its immediate surroundings. An intensive country-wide immunization campaign will be required. Wells have suffered considerable damage in the rural areas, both because of the war and because their cleaning and maintenance have been neglected.

Technical support will be provided in the rehabilitation of local health facilities and in establishing policies for the development of an operational health system.

Sub-Sector: Health

1. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of 70 basic health centres and 76 sub-centres

70 health centres covering a population of 10,000 to 20,000 each and 76 sub-centres covering between 5,000 and 10,000 people each will be repaired or reconstructed. Part of the work may be undertaken under the Food-for-Work programme.

CA

US\$ 5.50 million

2. Rehabilitation and equipping of urban hospitals project

Besides basic health centres in villages, the public health service maintains 50 urban hospitals, many of which are in bad shape. A limited beginning will be made towards rehabilitating and equipping them.

CA

US\$ 2.50 million

3. Supply of essential drugs and medicines project

Essential drugs, vaccines not covered under special immunization or prevention programmes, and medical and surgical consumables will be required. It is the capacity of the distribution system which will primarily determine the level at which these can be provided. Aid needs have been estimated allowing for some commercial imports.

Commodity requirement

US\$ 19.00 million

4. Logistics for health service - Transport and supplies project

This project will provide transport, specialized vehicles, equipment and durable supplies for the public health service.

CA

US\$ 5.00 million

5. Health manpower development project

With technical assistance, training of public health personnel will be undertaken on an extensive scale. Training programme will cover paramedics, health workers and public health administrators.

TA

US\$ 4.50 million

6. Preventive and curative programmes

There will be seven distinct projects under this category. Some projects will need project-tied technical assistance support. In each case there will be provision for logistics, supplies such as vaccines or ORT salts, and staff training.

- (a) Immunization programme will require supplies, trained inoculators, logistic support and a community education component.
- (b) Malaria control will require supplies, research facilities, trained sprayers and logistic support.
- (c) Diarrhoeal disease control will involve an education programme for rural mothers, supply of ORT packets and logistic support.
- (d) Tuberculosis control will require a vaccination programme, logistic support and clinical care for referred cases.
- (e) Blindness prevention will involve area survey, back-up research and logistic support.

- (f) Rehabilitation of the disabled will require survey and registration of disabled, workshop for production of equipment, hospital service and a strong element of technical assistance.
- (g) Nutrition support will involve nutrition surveys, special feeding and continuous surveillance and community education.

TA US\$ 18.20 million

7. Survey, planning and management of health programmes: TA project

This technical assistance project will support situation assessment, epidemiological surveys, planning, monitoring and evaluation of health programmes and management of surveys as well as programmes.

TA US\$ 3.70 million

Note: A provision of US\$ 8.00 million for health-related expenditure has been made in the repatriation programme of UNHCR. This is for services and supplies to returning refugees.

Sub-sector total: US\$ 58.40 million

Sub-Sector: Water Supply and Sanitation

1. Rehabilitation and expansion of rural water supply project

The water supply situation in Afghanistan, even before the war, was dismal and has deteriorated further.

The technical assistance component of the project will be substantial. It will involve: (a) survey, planning and designing of specific rural water supply systems; (b) training of staff.

Capital assistance will be for: (a) rehabilitation of damaged or abandoned water supply systems; (b) piping of water from springs; (c) installation of tubewells; (d) lining of streams; (e) setting up standpipe supply systems for large concentrations of people (over 2,000 people). Part of the works may be undertaken under the Food-for-Work Programme.

TA US\$ 2.00 million
CA US\$ 7.00 million

2. Rehabilitation and expansion of water supply systems in 10 provincial towns project

These are all existing systems and need rehabilitation. There are systems for: Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Mazar Sharif, Ghazni, Charikar, Kalai Nau, Khanabad, Bheglan and Laghman. Limited TA under a UNV umbrella project will be needed.

CA US\$ 2.00 million

3. Management of village water supply system and community training project

This TA project will train communities in the management and maintenance of rural water supply systems. It will also operate an education programme on rural water supply and sanitation. There will be need for regional or provincial training programmes.

TA

US\$ 4.70 million

4. Kabul water supply (Phase II) project

The present capacity of the Kabul Water Supply System is adequate for only 800,000 people. This project will provide an additional supply for 400,000 people.

CA will finance: (a) construction and equipping of the pumping wells; (b) construction of pumping systems; (c) sinking of ground water wells; (d) expansion of reservoir capacity; and (e) extension of supply pipeline.

CA

US\$ 2.00 million

Notes: US\$ 3.00 million is allocated for water supply in the UNHCR repatriation programme. This will be required for supply of drinking water and purifiers to returning refugees en route or in temporary transit centres.

Sub-sector total: US\$ 17.70 million

Sector total: US\$ 76.10 million

VI. EDUCATION SECTOR

The literacy rate of about 10% in Afghanistan is one of the lowest in the developing world. Despite large-scale international assistance in the 60's and 70's for primary and secondary school improvement, progress has been very limited. Over the past nine years, except in a few urban centres, the education system has practically collapsed. This is particularly true for primary and literacy education in the rural areas. Primary school enrolment dropped from about 30% in 1978/79 to about 18% in 1986/87. Secondary and vocational school enrolment has also decreased, but somewhat less dramatically. In all areas, except for Kabul city, teacher training, vocational training and university education are basically non-existent.

With regard to the refugee population in Pakistan of 3.2 million - about 30% of whom are school age children in the 6-14 age group - some schooling has been provided in the refugee settlements with the support of UNHCR. Little information is available on schooling for some 700,000 refugee children in Iran, except that some of these children are either studying in refugee centres or attending regular Iranian schools.

In rural Afghanistan, some 2,000 schools have either been abandoned or destroyed over the past nine years of conflict. A few communities have attempted to maintain or reconstruct their primary schools but success has been limited due to severe shortages of teachers and instructional materials. In many areas formal education has practically come to a halt.

1. Crash training for skilled personnel pool: TA project

This is an umbrella technical assistance project covering (a) an inventory of skilled personnel among the refugees; (b) crash skills training programmes among refugees as well as local officials; (c) planning deployment of trained personnel to relief and rehabilitation programmes.

TA US\$ 3.50 million

2. Teacher training project

Teacher training will be a major task especially in the primary education sub-sector. The project will utilise available training facilities and establish new ones. There will be provision for trainers, equipment and fellowships.

TA US\$ 1.50 million

3. Assistance to the Faculty of Veterinary Science: TA project

This technical assistance project will be a continuation of assistance being provided to this Faculty in Kabul University. It will help: (a) completion of laboratory facilities; (b) completion of veterinary clinics; (c) establishment of livestock farms for practical training purposes; and (d) enhancing the capability of teaching and laboratory staff.

TA US\$ 1.00 million

4. Assistance to Faculty of Agriculture: TA project

This technical assistance project will provide support to the Faculty in Kabul University in: (a) enhancing the teaching capability of the staff; (b) establishing an outreach programme integrating research, extension and practical training; and (c) improving course content, teaching methods and instructional materials.

TA US\$ 1.00 million

5. Assistance for special education: TA project

This will be a technical assistance project: (a) to assess the needs of special education; (b) to train teachers and develop instructional materials for special education; and (c) to plan the integration of special education into the general educational system.

TA US\$ 0.50 million

6. Development of curricula and instructional materials projects

This project will have both technical and capital assistance components.

TA will provide for: (a) planning of educational content at various levels; (b) preparation of instructional materials; (c) setting up a distribution system for textbooks and school supplies.

CA will finance the production of textbooks and instructional materials and their distribution.

TA	US\$ 1.00 million
CA	US\$ 2.00 million

7. Education Press project

Related to curricula development and the production of instructional materials, this project covers the rehabilitation and expansion of the Education Press. It will involve: (a) installation of new printing and sorting machinery; (b) expansion of storage facilities; and (c) establishment of a distribution network.

CA	US\$ 1.00 million
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8. Rehabilitation of school buildings project

Approximately 2,000 school buildings have been destroyed and/or damaged. Rehabilitation will also mean upgrading of facilities in, for example, village schools. Part of the work may be undertaken under the Food-for-Work Programme. TA for construction activities will facilitate implementation of this project.

TA	US\$ 1.50 million
CA	US\$ 25.00 million

9. Supplies and equipment for primary and secondary schools project

Under this project, basic supplies like desks, benches, blackboards, gymnasium, sports and laboratory equipment will be provided to schools.

CA	US\$ 9.00 million
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10. Engineering Faculty in Kabul University project

This faculty was closed in 1982. The project will help reopen the Faculty and meet limited rehabilitation expenses.

CA	US\$ 0.50 million
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11. Technical faculties of Kabul and Nangrahar Universities project

This project will provide laboratory supplies and physical facilities for Technical Faculties in the two Universities.

CA	US\$ 0.50 million
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12. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of vocational schools project

This project will rehabilitate physical facilities and provide equipment and supplies to Kabul Technical Institute, Agricultural Schools at Baghlan, Lashkargarh and Farah and Mechanical Schools at Kabul, Gardez and Kandahar.

CA US\$ 2.00 million

13. Assistance for museum development: TA project

Technical assistance will help in (i) the preparation of an inventory of monuments to be preserved and rehabilitated; (ii) assessment of needs for preservation and maintenance of monuments; (iii) management of museum and archaeological sites; and (iv) training of staff for museum and archives management and in archaeology.

TA US\$ 2.70 million

Sector sub-total US\$ 52.70 million

VII: INDUSTRY AND POWER SECTORS

Industry

Manufacturing activities are on a small scale and are largely based on the processing of local production. There are some larger production units, including several cotton mills and cement plants. Chemical fertilizers are produced from natural gas at the Mazar-i-Sharif plant.

Industrial development in Afghanistan is seriously constrained - quite apart from the overall security situation - by a number of factors, including the narrowness of the domestic market, widespread shortages of skilled labour, energy shortages and supply irregularities. Furthermore, industrial activities are generally agro-based and hence dependent upon the limited surplus produced by the agricultural sector.

During the relief and rehabilitation programme, priority should be given to the rehabilitation or completion of cement factories, flour and oil mills, cotton ginning plants and textile factories, sugar plants and fruit-processing facilities.

Facilities should also be provided for skills and management training to improve productivity and efficiency.

Electricity

Electricity supplies are only available in major cities and townships. Afghanistan's total installed electricity capacity is estimated at 408 MW, of which 256 MW is hydro, 48 MW gas power and the balance diesel-generated power.

Only 6% of the population has access to electricity. Hydro-electric stations and dams in the Kunduz River in the north provide the principal electrical generating capacity.

Sub-sector: Industry

1. Industrial extension and training centre project

This is a technical assistance project to establish a Centre to provide (i) facilities for training and demonstration of skills; (ii) advisory services for technological improvement and product diversification; (iii) investment profiles and (iv) extension of management assistance.

TA US\$ 0.30 million

2. Afghan Management Institute project

This is a technical assistance project to set up a Management Institute to train management personnel in industry. The objective is to improve productivity and efficiency.

TA US\$ 0.50 million

3. Rehabilitation of Herat cement plant project

This plant has a capacity of 150,000 tons of cement per year and it is almost complete. It should be made fully operational on a priority basis to meet cement requirements for the recovery programme.

CA US\$ 3.00 million

4. Rehabilitation of other cement plants project

The existing cement plants have a capacity of 160,000 tons of cement a year but actual production is 20% less. Plants at Jabal-e-Seraj and Ghorri have sustained physical damage.

Rehabilitation will begin immediately and continue in the recovery phase.

CA US\$ 5.00 million

5. Rehabilitation of cotton ginning plants project

While the total capacity for cotton ginning is estimated at 57,000 tons, only 20,000 tons are now being ginned. The plants have not been maintained properly. Rehabilitation of the Helmand, Kunduz, Balkh and Herat plants will be undertaken as cotton production picks up.

CA US\$ 7.00 million

6. Completion of cotton gin and press in Badghis project

The project is mostly completed and equipment delivered to the site. It will produce 4,000 cons of ginned cotton and have an oil extraction unit.

CA US\$ 1.00 million

7. Rehabilitation of oil mills project

Although installed capacity is 16,000 tons, production is presently down to 6,000 tons. Maintenance has suffered and shortage of cotton seed affected production. Rehabilitation will keep pace with increased availability of raw materials.

CA US\$ 6.00 million

8. Rehabilitation of cotton textile plants project

Present production of textiles is about 60 million metres while imports are about 100 million metres. Four plants at Gulbahar, Jabal-e-Seraj, Balkh and Bagrami have a capacity of 99 million metres and their rehabilitation will be undertaken on a priority basis.

CA US\$ 6.00 million

9. Completion of Herat textile plant project

This project is almost complete. It can be made operational in one year and should produce 500 tons of surplus yarn in addition to 12 million metres of cloth per year.

CA US\$ 1.00 million

10. Completion of Kandahar cotton textile plant project

This project is another plant virtually near completion. It has a capacity of 40 million metres of cloth and a surplus of 1,000 tons of yarn. The project can be completed in one year.

CA US\$ 1.00 million

11. Rehabilitation of sugar plant at Baghlan project

This plant, with a capacity of 16,000 tons in a sugar beet area, is not operational because of lack of maintenance and raw material supplies. As agriculture is reactivated, the plant should also be rehabilitated.

CA US\$ 1.00 million

12. Completion of a new sugar factory at Baghlan project

This project has been partly built. It has an annual capacity of 27,000 tons and it would eventually replace the existing plant. While the existing plant should be rehabilitated immediately, this project will require three years for completion.

CA US\$ 5.00 million

13. Credit project for Industrial Development Bank of Afghanistan (IBDA)

IDBA provides industrial credit mainly to the private sector. The Bank should be provided with a line of credit and technical assistance as well.

Technical assistance will (i) strengthen management of IDBA; (ii) improve capability for investment appraisal; (iii) define operational policies and procedures; (iv) develop training programmes in accounts, project appraisal and credit management and (v) devise measures for small enterprise promotion.

TA	US\$ 0.50 million
CA	US\$ 3.00 million

Sub-sector total: US\$ 40.3 million

Sub-Sector: Power

1. Training of manpower

Rehabilitation, maintenance and expansion of the power system will need trained manpower. This TA project will undertake training programmes.

TA	US\$ 1.00 million
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2. Strengthening of Afghan Power Authority (DABM) project

This technical assistance project will assist DABM in (i) improving management; (ii) streamlining the accounting system; (iii) preparing a tariff structure and improving billing and collection.

TA	US\$ 0.50 million
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3. Strengthening of Ministry of Water and Power: TA project

At an appropriate time, technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry to upgrade its capability for energy planning, project development and the monitoring and evaluation of project implementation.

TA	US\$ 0.20 million
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4. Extension of Kajakai 110 KV transmission line to Kandahar and Lashkargarh project

Kajakai power station was built in 1977 and has a capacity of 33 MW. However, the transmission line to Kandahar and Lashkargarh (a distance of 220 km.) will need to be constructed on a priority basis. It may need project-tied TA.

CA	US\$ 10.00 million
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5. Rehabilitation of provincial diesel power stations project

This project will rehabilitate a number of small diesel power plants in the provinces. Most of the work will be completed in the relief-rehabilitation period.

CA	US\$ 5.00 million
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6. Rehabilitation and completion of 3 MW Herat diesel power plant project

The project is partly completed. The four generators will need to be expeditiously installed. The project may spill over to the recovery phase.

CA US\$ 2.00 million

7. Completion of hydro-power station at Bamyan project

This is also a half completed project. Most civil works are completed. The work can be undertaken immediately although its completion may spill over to the recovery period. The station will generate 250 KW of power.

CA US\$ 1.00 million

8. Rehabilitation of distribution network in Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad and Ghazni project

This project will involve the rehabilitation and completion, as well as the expansion, where necessary, of distribution networks in the five city areas.

CA US\$ 10.20 million

Sub-sector total: US\$ 29.90 million

Section total: US\$ 70.20 million

VIII: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

Transport

Afghanistan is a landlocked country with no railways. Roads provide the basis of Afghanistan's transportation system for both internal and international traffic. Air transport plays a minor role. The country has about 17,000 km. of highways, of which 2,300 km. are paved primary highways, 9,500 km. motorable roads and 5,000 km. feeder roads.

The war has extensively damaged the primary and secondary road systems. Emphasis will be placed on the rehabilitation and protection of existing road networks.

Communication

High priority must be given to the rehabilitation of damaged facilities such as the communication channel systems, automatic telephone exchanges, local telephone lines and postal services. The installation of automatic telephone exchanges is important as most of the present systems are outdated.

Sub-Sector: Transport and Logistics

1. Planning and management in Road Transport Ministry: TA project

This technical assistance project will (i) strengthen the capability of the Ministry of Road Transport in planning and implementation; (ii) help the Ministry in preparing traffic rules and regulations; vehicle registration, inspection and maintenance regulations; structure of import duties on vehicles; and rates for bussing and trucking and (ii) provide training to transport personnel.

TA

US\$ 0.50 million

2. Study of transit traffic project

Transit facilities are crucial to the Afghan economy. Under this TA project, a comprehensive study of transit facilities will be undertaken. It will (i) review all existing studies; (ii) study the current and future volume and direction of trade; (iii) examine the feasibility of a direct link to the sea through establishment of port facility in Pakistan; (iv) plan transit warehouses at shipment points; and (v) assess transport requirements inside Afghanistan to handle transit traffic.

TA

US\$ 0.50 million

3. Rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance of 14,000 km. of secondary roads project

Some of these roads are partly paved but the mostly gravel or earth surfaced roads are in need of substantial repairs.

TA component is for (i) training of construction teams; (ii) prioritizing road sections for reconstruction; (iii) supervision and monitoring of construction works; and (iv) development of a system of regular maintenance and repairs. This may mean, at a later stage, some assistance to the Construction and Maintenance Department (RCMD).

CA will provide for (i) construction materials and equipment, (ii) partial cost of labour as the Food-for-Work Programme of US\$ 80.00 million for the relief-rehabilitation phase which will bear part of the cost.

TA

US\$ 1.00 million

CA

US\$ 20.00 million

4. Rehabilitation and strengthening of 1,000 km. of paved highways and bridges project

Out of 2,600 km. of paved highways, it is considered that nearly 1,000 miles are in need of major repairs. Some of these sections are between (i) Kabul/Kandahar (490 km.); (ii) Kandahar/Spin Boldak (105 km.); (iii) Kabul/Torkham (224 km.); (iv) Herat/Islamkala (123 km.); (v) Kabul/Gardez (127 km.). The rebuilding and strengthening of these roads will be undertaken by qualified road contractors, mainly expatriate firms. Technical assistance is for local Afghan authorities

who will select the sections for rehabilitation, draw up tenders for work, award contracts and supervise construction works.

TA	US\$ 1.30 million
CA	US\$ 19.00 million

Sub-sector total: US\$ 42.30 million

Sub-sector: Communications

1. Manpower training project

Technical assistance project for training of manpower required for rehabilitation and development of telecommunication facilities. Special emphasis will be on training in maintenance work.

TA	US\$ 0.50 million
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2. Strengthening of planning, implementation and maintenance capacity in telecommunication sector: TA project

This TA project will strengthen the planning unit in the Telecommunications Department. Network planning, traffic engineering, maintenance system and management of spares and supplies will be undertaken.

TA	US\$ 0.20 million
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3. Rehabilitation of existing channel systems and installations and completion of priority projects

This project will have two components. First is the rehabilitation of 2,000 km. of telelink under channel system. The second is the rehabilitation and completion of priority projects covering 1,800 km. of telelink.

CA	US\$ 8.00 million
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4. Rehabilitation of local communication network project

This project will rehabilitate 3,000 km. of telelink in 12 provinces and undertake extension of the service in these provinces.

CA	US\$ 3.00 million
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5. Rehabilitation of existing telephone exchanges of Kandahar, Herat and Mazar-Sharif project

The project will involve rehabilitation and some expansion of capacity.

CA	US\$ 1.00
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6. Microwave line project: Torkham-Kabul-Kandahar-Herat-Islamkala

The project will develop a capacity of 960 channels for communication between these points.

CA US\$ 4.00 million

Sub-Sector total: US\$ 16.70 million

Sector total: US\$ 59.00 million

IX. PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION SECTORS

Effective co-ordination and efficient use of external assistance in support of rehabilitation requirements of the indigenous population in Afghanistan will depend upon the establishment of proper information gathering and planning systems, as well as measures to ensure reliable programme management and administration.

Given the present uncertainties surrounding the political situation in Afghanistan, it is prudent to assume that, in the initial years of recovery, country-wide planning implemented by a central planning authority may not be feasible. Planning may well have to be geographically fragmented, selectively focused on priority needs at the provincial or even district (woleswali) levels, and projects will have to be location-specific and implemented through a variety of decentralized mechanisms and partners. Rehabilitation programmes in particular may initially have to be implemented through decentralized administrative entities and arrangements at the grass-roots community and district levels. The geographical areas in which planning implementation of activities are possible will be identified by the United Nations Co-ordinator on the basis of all available information and on the basis of criteria such as demonstrated need, security and possibilities of access.

1. Planning units

The establishment of planning units in Peshawar and Mashad under the overall supervision of the Office of the United Nations Co-ordinator, to address relief and rehabilitation requirements in the accessible regions of the country. With respect to a third unit at the central level in Kabul, similar arrangements are currently under review. The primary objectives of these planning units would be in (a) the collection of socio-economic data and other information on the economy and on donor and NGO relief and rehabilitation programmes and activities; (b) the planning of relief and rehabilitation programmes in all accessible regions; (c) to serve as focal points for the collation and compilation of regular reports on the implementation of relief and rehabilitation programmes, as well as in highlighting additional assistance requirements for the international donor community and (d) with respect to the Peshawar unit, to provide technical and administrative support for the Co-ordinator's programme.

TA Planning Unit, Peshawar	US\$ 0.5 million
Planning Unit, Mashad	US\$ 0.2 million
Planning Unit, Kabul	US\$ 0.5 million

2. NGO support

This project is intended to provide technical and administrative support to NGOs in order to upgrade their technical capability and impact in main sectors (rural public works, agriculture, livestock, health, education). This assistance might include the provision of technical expertise, advice on improved logistical and other administrative support and, to some extent, supplies and equipment needed in support of cross-border activities.

TA US\$ 0.50 million

3. Surveys and feasibility studies

This is an omnibus project under which all kinds of surveys and studies may be undertaken. Regional survey for assessing needs and development potential, surveys in the fields of health, employment, education, nutrition and the like can be provided for under this project. Such surveys and studies may be undertaken by any specialized agency, local institution or non-governmental organization.

TA US\$ 3.00 million

4. Project management and monitoring

Under this project, qualified UN Volunteers will be provided to assume operational responsibilities in critical areas of programme implementation, complementing and reinforcing services rendered by the NGOs as well as those programmes of the United Nations system and other donors, in all major sectors.

TA US\$ 1.50 million

Sector sub-total: US\$ 6.20 million

Financial Summary

	<u>US\$ million</u>
De-mining Programme	9.00
Voluntary Repatriation Programme	225.40
Food Aid and Related Logistical Support Programme	335.40 *
Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Development Sectors	332.10
Health Sector	76.10
Education Sector	52.70
Industry and Power Sector	70.20
Transport and Communication Sectors	59.00
Planning and Administration Sectors	6.20
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Total requirements for relief/rehabilitation needs for 1988/89	1,166.10
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* Excluding US\$28 million for UNILOG